### STREETS FULL OF NOISY FOLK

NEW YEAR WELCOMED BY CROWDS UPTOWN AND DOWNTOWN.

Tenderloin Celebration Started Quietly, but Waked With Midnight and Street Fights Came Fast-"Ticklers" a Popuiar Feature of the Merrymaking.

New York is certainly a Sabbath observing community. New Year's eve piously tell on a Sunday this year, with it fell a premature dryness and a mature thirst over the Tenderloin. The uptown celebration wasn't a ripple to last year's. It wasn't a patch on the election blowout. .ll because it was Sunday.

One could imagine the New Year proposition being discussed over many a Sunday night supper table of darkest Brooklyn or furthest Bronx.

'I'm going downtown after supper," says

Why, Mary, it's Sunday night," says "Don't care. Jimmie's coming at 8,

says Mary "You'll do no such thing," says Father, putting down his foot. "It isn't respect-

No, indeed," says Mother. But can't we go to listen to Trinity says Mary.

"If you'll promise not to go near Broadway." says Father. And James, when he arrives, promises to take her straight to Trinity and straight home

It must have been that way, because most of the little Marys on Broadway last night acted as though they had no kind papas to warn them. The Raines law worked a hardship. The real cafes, the restaurants, the places where one can sit down to have a drink, had all been chartered weeks and weeks before.

The bars were shut down hard and tight. It was a real, true closing at that. The police were about and the new administration comes in to day. Who knew what Haroun Al Raschid might be about? They took norisks. And every one knows that In order to blow a horn with real New Year's gladness you must mix ir the proportion of four toots to one horn. The borns tooted with chastened, ecclesiastical

With the people who came just to see weeded out the New Year reveler who is out for a time had Broadway all to himself and did the best he-and she-could in a season of great drought. The "pretty" girl with the horn blew the best she knew under the aforesaid handicab. The face that blows the horn really doesn't average to very high—it averages on beauty about 49 out of a possible 10°.

The doesn't average one.

"Had you been a day older you would have known," replied the aged figure, "that nowhere on the face of the earth, save New York, do people act as you will observe

From Fourteenth street to Columbus From Fourteenth street to Columbus Circle they frisked at each other, hurled confetti, and, especially wound the merry horn. The tickler was busy uptown too. Young men lined up in squads at the entrances of the hotels and tickled all the women in reach. If a really pretty girl passed, she got it hard, until she had to bury her face in her muff. There was a large force in front of the Rossmore. This spot was marked by the squeals of frantic female victims, caught from a half a dozen directions at once. directions at once.

directions at once.

The evening was not without a few joyful jousts. Indeed, down on Fourteenth street, in the region of Tomsharkeyland, many an impromptu bout was pulled off. The crowd about that thriving centre of population was uncommonly tough last night, probably for want of the church element aforesaid. The first real fight of the evening happened when a large Italian grabbed a horn away from a small Irish vender, who dropped all his stock and waded in. The Italian was carried into Tom's family entrance.

The boys got away with nearly all the horns before the Irishman finished. Passing over several small affairs, the event of the evening took place about 100 clock. It raged about an artillery private accused of offending a girl. Somewhere he had slaked his thirst. Five men jumped him at the offention and offen

uni n of our country battered or who wanted a fight at any cost, piled in and helped the soldier. The crowd which had formed about them began to shove and broke into the scrap and in a moment every one was hitting some one else. The police clubbed this affair into peace.

police clubbed this affair into peace. Inside the restaurants and cafes there was not a great deal of difference. Preparations to begin the New Year happily went forward just as ever. There's never any great difference in the cafes, whether it is New Year's or election night or any other time when you can show your pull with the house by staking out a seat six weeks ahead. The "nothing but champagne" sign was hung out; and to get champagne as fast as you wanted it you had pagne as fast as you wanted it you had to pay one price for the wine and another

for the waiter.

In the more expensive restaurants the guests, as the hour struck and the horns went off in mad blasts outside, rose together, lifted their glasses, full or empty, and pledged a Happy New Year. Around the fairy lamps of each table stood women in white and men in black.

When the "sacrad woments" let out the

in white and men in black.

When the "sacred concerts" let out the crowd swelled a little. People were throwing a good deal of confetti by that time. A number of carriage people had braved the raging populace to attend the Metropolitan Opera House. The small boys laid for them. They ran into a storm of confetti and made their way to their carriages ducking like bridal couples under volleys of rice. But the theatre people mostly went straight home.

carriages ducking like bridal couples under volleys of rice. But the theatre people mostly went straight home.

When midnight and the horn salute got off the public mind the New Year carnival, such as it is, proceeded to sizz. The young persons in front of the hotels began to reach into the crowd and cop out the girls they liked, with the excuse of dusting the confetti out of their hair. Here the ticklers came in handy. The prettier the girl the longer she was a-dusting. Some were so pretty that they are there yet.

In front of bnanley's a mixed line of horn blowers and duster wielders formed a "whisker brigade." They neither tickled nor tooted any one but a man with whiskers. When a fine fringe approached the outside sentinel would yell: "Limber up! Fine mattress!" And the whiskers had to run the gantlet.

the gantlet.
Last New Year's a crowd of young men Last New Year's a crowd of young mensurrounded two sirls and did a war dance around them. The incident got itself advertised in the papers. This year it happened a hundred times. Any lone woman was likely to find herself the centre of a group of wild Indians. Some of the girls invited it. They'd join hards and run head down until a line of men brought them up

That process brought the finest fight of the night. There were lots of others. Inirst doesn't make tempers good. Those fights were unique. As soon as one man smashed the other a crowd would gather, of course. Folks from behind would try to butt in and see what was doing. That would shove the front row and the fighters along, so that they turned into running

before the cop came.

But this fight was out of the ordinary.

A big red fellow—he looked like a coach—man in mufti—imagined that his girl was insulted. He smashed the insulter and the insulter's friend and the insulter's friend and his friend and the insulter's friend and his friend and the insulter's friend and his fr i smashed the insulter's friend and ri and the insulter's girl and the in-'s friend's girl tried to drag them

spart—at I they were off at the head of a shoving, pushing block of people. It started at Thirty-eighth sreet, and went on to Thirty-sixth street thefore it smashed into another running fight coming from the opposite direction. Here were only two men and their girls. The

head sets of the two crowds got mixed, and in two seconds every one was hitting at everything, and the two crowds were jamming the fighters and their women closer and closer together, the women

with the men.

About that time a loud protest was howled from underfoot. Some strong men heaved until they made a little hole. They found winds.

a very small hunchback, little more than a dwarf, in danger of his life. A big chap picked him up and perched him on his

Fifty men behind him made a wedge and butted a way into the street. In passing they heaved the real fighters into the open, where the police could get them. There was almost no damage done—things had been too thick for effective blows. Capt. Dooley had out fifty extra men from precincts all over the city. They had orders to arrest any one blowing a horn in a woman's face. Ears are not faces, according to the law, and the squad found little to do. Still, they were there, and a new boss comes to-morrow—and who knows?

GREAT CROWD DOWNTOWN. Old Year Leaves a Throng That Clogged Lower Broadway.

queer old person, insufficiently attired against the chill winds, hovered over the steeple of Old Trinity a few minutes before midnight last night. He was so far above the heads of the roaring crowd in Broadway that none could see him, though all knew he was there and shricked at him to be gone. He looked every day of his 365. His head

was bent from worry and care, and he labored with a great sack thrown over his shoulders, which interfered with the free sweep of his battered wings. He grumbled to himself, looking toward the East, and only the Bellringer of Trinity heard his complaints. Having heard many such, the Bellringer merely chuckled.

"He mustn't be late, he daren't be late, grumbled the Old Year (for it was he). "If he doesn't come in just one minute I'll be off and then what will this town do, I'd like to know? I wasn't late."

Suddenly the chimes of Trinity which had been ringing for some 30 minutes rose to a glorious pealing and from nowhere in particular there appeared on the tip of the steeple a rosy little figure, all smiles and good nature. Instantly from the great crowd far down in the street came a tremendous roar of greeting which was made up of voices, horn blasts, bugle calls and sounds from fiendishly devised instruments of auditory torture.

"Hello, dad," chirped the infant 1908, rying his new wings with a whirl around he steeple, "who are you, anyway?" "I am Nineteen-five, though the merest

ghost of myself. I have done things, my son, and should be respectfully addressed." "And what have you in your old clothes sack, grandpa?" said the baby. "Soiled reputations, principally," replied

the venerable one. "Though I have also the scalps of bosses, the Treaty of Portsmouth, howls from licked candidates, and more things than your inexperience can

"And where am I?" queried the young

York, do people act as you will observe these creatures below are doing."
"Well, so long!" said the infant 1906.
"Twenty-three for yours! Skidoo! Beat it! Fade away! It's my turn."

The Old Year appeared to dissolve into air and vanish, just at the moment when the smiling kid slid down the steeple and into the arms of the crowd, which received him with howls of delight.

It was at Trinity that the downtown crowd centred. The fact that New Year's even centred. The fact that New Year's eve was likewise Sunday seemed only to add to the size of the crowd. The mildness of the weather had something to do with the size of the crowd and the fact that there

were an unusually large number of women were an unusually large number of worder in it.

The bellringer of Trinity, Albert Meislahn, who has rung out the old year and rung in the new many times, started the chimes going at 11:30 o'clock. By that time there was a tremendous crowd around the church. The din was so terrific that only occasionally, at moments when the noisemakers ceased from wearings softened a bit, could the bella and rearing softened a bit, could the bella and roaring softened a bit, could the bells be heard. The best place for hearing the chimes was in Rector street, just west of

chimes was in Rector street, just west of Broadway.

An hour before midnight the racket was going full blast. It was a festival of horns. The old four foot fog horn was there in all its deafening power. The common or back alley fish horn was much favored by youthful persons in the crowd. There were small horns which emitted a testing baby. thin note, like the wall of a teething baby. There were horns with a devilish com-bination of reeds that rubbed on the nerves.

There were norms with a devimen combination of reeds that rubbed on the nerves.
There were gigantic horms which gave
out blasts only comparable to the shrieking of fire engine whistles.
Giggling groups of girls tore through
the crowd manipulating the tickler—a
minature feather duster. As a trouble
maker it was far superior to the horms,
because it was useful to poke people in
the eyes with, muss up their hair and
generally ruffle their dispositions. Fakers
did a great business all over the city yesterday selling ticklers. The idea was obtained from Coney Island.

It was a good natured crowd at Trinity,
Everything went in the shape of rough
fun making and nobody got sore when a
horn blasted in his ear or a tickler spoiled
his eyesight for a few minutes. It wouldn't

his eyesight for a few minutes. It wouldn't have done much good to object. Kickers would have been unpopular in that crowd. There wasn't much evidence of the Demon Rum being about. Perhaps the fact that it was Sunday night had something to

Very much on hand was the New Year's girl, with and without escorts. If they wanted escorts they didn't have much trouble getting them. About twenty of these girls, who seemed to come from one neighborhood in Harlem, formed a double line and went through the crowd like a line and went through the crowd like a football team, tooting and tickling. Some of the girls in the crowd acted as though they oughtn't to be there and as if they feared papa would show up and grab them.

There were about 450 policemen in the district about Trinity under the command of Inspector Flood. As usual they allowed most everything to go except downright roughhousing. They were kept busy most of the time seeing that women were not knocked down and trampled on in the surging and shoving.

There was a big crowd at City Hall and

knocked down and trampied of in the surging and shoving.

There was a big crowd at City Hall and the Brooklyn Bridge entrance. Inspector Cross and fifty policemen kept order there. Their principal task was to stop fights caused by the fiendish ticklers.

Over on the Bowery and in the side streets of the East Side there was the biggest crowd of New Year's Eve celebrators that the section ever saw.

Nearly 800 policemen did extra duty yesterday. Borough Inspector Brooks, who took general charge of the police, was all over the city. Schmittberger handled the Tenderloin, McLaughlin the upper West Side, and Walsh was in command in Harlem.

#### The Weather.

The extensive storm which caused high winds over the north Atlantic on Saturday passed far to the northeast off Nova Scotla yesterday. Gen-erally fair weather prevailed over all the Northern States and generally cloudy and rainy conditions

covered the Gulf States east to Florida.

The pressure was high but diminishing in the south and middle Atlantic districts. Zero temperature prevailed in the eastern Rocky Mountain sections and freezing weather spread south to central Texas. It was colder in the Lake regions and central States.

In the Middle Atlantic States the temperature was only moderate and it was growing warmer.

In this city the day was cloudy and mild, becomwarmer toward night; winds mostly light to fresh southerly: average humidity 65 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at S A. M., 30.04; 3 P. M., 30.01. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed

1005. 1004. 32° 33° 6 P. M..... 36° 45° 9 P. M..... 37° 48° 12 Mid.... 9 A M 32° 33° 6 P M 31° 12 M 26° 45° 9 P M 32° 2 P M 37° 48° 12 Mid 31° Lowest temperature, 32°, at 9 A. M.

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORBOW For eastern New York, New Jersey, eastern Penn-sylvania, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Dela-ware and New England, tafr to-day and to-morrow;

#### NO TARIFF REVISION IN 1906.

SPEAKER CANNON AND OTHER LEADERS SO DECREE.

The American Protective Tariff League Trying to Distract Public Attention From the Question-Strong Sentiment in the House in Favor of Revision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-Speaker Cannon and other Republican leaders in the House have decreed that there shall be no tariff revision this winter. President Roosevelt was silent on the subject of tariff revision in his message to Congress, and the hearts of the standpatters were made glad. They were satisfied that there would be no tariff tinkering for at least another year and that protection was safe as the sacred fetich of the Republican party, even though a formidable element in the

party was crying out for revision. The American Protective Tariff League the organization of high tariff advocates as represented by its officers is not so secure in the belief that the protected interests are safe behind their high tariff wall. Realizing the growing demand for reciprocity and tariff revision, the controlling spirits in the league have decided on a scheme to distract public attention

from the tariff question.
Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary of league, from his headquarters in New York has sent to the press here and to members of Congress a communication urging the agitation of the demand for reform in the election laws whereby nominations of candidates for elective offices shall be made by direct primaries instead of by delegate conventions

In a word the standpatters, according te the revisionists in Washington, would offset or kill tariff agitation by an attempt to arouse popular sentiment over a widely different question and one that might more readily meet with public favor because of the anti-machine, anti-boss movement which is sweeping over the country. Secretary Wakeman says:

Under the present political system a person nominated by the dominant party in any section for elective office is generally elected. Very often he has been put forward by some special interest, boss or clique, but not by the people. Direct nominations will correct this con-

dition by restoring to the people their constitutional rights in selecting nominees for Direct nominations mean that a stated

percentage of electors may, can and shall name all persons for elective offices without the intervention of delegates or con-I trust that patriotic citizens of all parties will make direct nominations their one political demand of the year 1906. Any politician or leader of any party opposing this plan is

Undoubtedly the American Protective Tariff League would be glad to have "patriotic citizens of all parties make direct nominations their one political demand for 1906." In all probability, too, the league will have some other equally interesting subject to be made the popular de-

mand during the year 1907. It strikes some of the leaders of tariff revision sentiment in Congress as somewhat peculiar, however, that the American Protective Tariff League should be in-

Protective Tariff League should be interested in a subject so utterly without a bearing on the tariff question.

But while Speaker Cannon has put his foot down on tariff revision, there is a strong sentiment in that direction in the House. Members from Massachusetts and certain Western and Northwestern States declare that the attitude on the part of the leaders will be felt in several districts next fall.

The programme of business in the House and Senate does not contemplate any consideration of the tariff except in the form of certain measures proposing a maximum of certain measures proposing a maximum and minimum proposition. This has been brought prominently forward as a result of the attitude of Germany, that country having enacted a new tariff law which extends the provisions of the favored patient clause to such countries only as

nation clause to such countries only as

entered into commercial agreements with it.

Our present commercial arrangement with Germany expires on March 1, Germany having abrogated it under the terms of her new tariff act. A bill presented in the House which proposes that a law in retaliation of the action of Germany, although that country is, of course, not specifically mentioned, will be taken up for consideration soon after the holidays. It proposes that the rates of the Dingley law shall be increased 25 per cent. on articles imported from countries that discriminate against products of the United States.

#### TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Our Exports in 1905 Aggregated \$523,. 000,000; Imports, \$176,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-Trade of the United States with the United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated practically \$700,000,000 and formed more than one-fourth of our total foreign commerce. Figures just presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its bureau of statistics show that the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom in 1905 aggregated \$523,000,000 out of a total of \$1,518,000,000, and thus formed 34 per cent., or practically one-third of our total exports. Imports from the United Kingdom aggregated \$176,900,000, out of a total importation of \$1,117,000,000 and thus formed about 16 per cent., or practically one-sixth, of our total imports.

On both the import and export sides of the account our trade with the United Kingdom is larger than with any other

courtry.

The imports from that country have grown from \$159,000,000 in 1895 to \$176,000,000 in 1905, an increase of \$17,000,000, or a little over 10 per cent, while exports to that country have grown from \$387,000,000 in 1895 to \$523,000,000 in 1895, an increase of \$136,000,000, or about 35 per cent.

The principal articles which form our enormous trade with the United Kingdom are chiefly manufacturers' materials and manufacturers on the import side, and

are chiefly manufacturers' materials and manufactures on the import side, and foodstuffs, manufacturers' materials and manufactures on the export side. While the United Kingdom is not a large producer of raw material for use in manufacturing, at least in excess of her own requirements, she exports considerable quantities of material of this character drawn from other parts of the world, especially from her colonies

colonies

The above figures relate solely to the trade of the United States with the United Kingdom, which term includes England, Scotland and Ireland. The exports of the United States to all British territory in 1905 amounted to \$740,000,000 and formed 48.7 per cent. of our total exports, and the imports from all British territory amounted to \$321,000,000 and formed 28.7 per cent. of our total imports.

our total imports.

The figures of the United Kingdom show that imports from the United States in 1904 formed 21.6 per cent. of her total imports and that exports to the United States formed 10.6 per cent. of her total exports.

#### SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL. Mgr. Lavelle Preaches the New Year's

Sermon-To-day's Programme. There will be masses in St. Patrick's Cathedral every hour this morning until 11 o'clock, but the New Year services and the New Year sermon were given yesterday. Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, preached at the solemn high mass, at which

preached at the solemn high mass, at which Archbishop Farley presided.

Gregorian music chanted by 200 male voices took the place of the mixed choir with its selections from modern composers, but there was little apparent falling off in the audiences.

## high Class Cailoring at Cost and Below Cost

Beginning Co-morrow, Jan'y 2,

#### Chousands of Yards of this season's finest woolens must be closed out at once.

\$28 4 \$35 Suits now \$20 \* \$8 Crousers now Burnham & Phillips 119 & 121 Massau St.

DIVISION OF SUPPLY BILLS.

COST TO THE COUNTRY OF DI-VIDED RESPONSIBILITY.

House Rules Changed as the Result of a Quarrel Between Sam Randall and "Horizontal" Bill Morrison-Has Cost in Ten Years \$707,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- In the opinion of many of those familiar with conditions at the Capitol, it will not be until the House of Representatives shall have restored to its Committee on Appropriations exclusive jurisdiction of the general supply bills of the Government that any substantial, not to say appreciable, reduction in the sum appropriated to meet public expenditures will be made. The history of the movement, culminating in the Forty-ninth Congress, by which the committee was shorn of a large part of its power, is not only an interesting incident in the annals of the House but it also shows how true was the couplet of the old hymnist:

Great God, on what a slender thread Hang everlasting things.

While it did not have its inception in that ause, it was brought to a successful issue through the desire of one man to be revenged upon another for the latter's successful interference with the purpose of the former to accomplish certain legislation. However, the effort would not have been successful had it not been for previous expressions by the House of willingness to "relieve" the Committee on Appropriations of some of its arduous

Until 1865 appropriation bills were prepared and reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. In that year the present Ways and Means. In that year the present Committee on Appropriations was formed. For nearly forty years all appropriations were made in one act, the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department in 1844 being the first separate measure of the kind. In 1847 nine appropriation bills were passed; in 1856 the first Consular and Dirlomatic bill appeared, and in 1857 the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill. The Sundry Civil bill was established in 1862, and in 1880 the Agricultural and District of Columbia bills.

At that time, through the demand of "Roaring Bill" Hatch of Missouri, who was at the head of the Committee on Agriculture andspecial champion of the farmers, the House was induced to make a departure from the principle theretofore con-

the House was induced to make a dejar-ture from the principle theretofore con-trolling it and gave to that committee jurisdiction of the Agricultural Appropri-tion bill. Hatch threatened to go or send into the district of every member who voted against that projection and tell the farmers the reason why. The threat proved effective. Again, in 1883, when the Committee on Rivers and Harbors was created, control of the bill making appropriations for their improvement

given it.

A thorough revision of the rules of the House was made by what is known as the Blackburn Committee and adopted in the Forty-sixth Congress. At that time a proposition was made to distribute the appropriation bills among various committees, but it failed. A long debate occurred on the proposition, participated in by many prominent members. Among curred on the proposition, participated in by many prominent members. Among them were Messrs. Garfield, Randall, Reed, Keifer and Hawley. The same fate befell a proposition advanced in the Senate, in the Forty-eighth Congress, to send the District of Columbia bill to the Committee on the Affairs of the District. It was op-posed by such men as Messrs. Beck, Ed-munds, Sherman, Morrill, Rayard, Dewon Sherman, Morrill, Bayard, Dawes

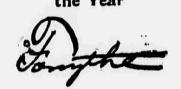
But the opportunity of the agitators and the opportunity of the agitators came in the quarrel between Messis, Randall and Morrison of "horizontal" fame. When Morrison was chairman of the committee on Ways and Means in the Forty-eight Congress he introduced his bill reducing the tariff 20 per cent, all around. It met defeat at the hands of the Republicans met defeat at the hands of the Republicans and forty Democrats, who voted to sustain the motion of Mr. Converse of Ohio to strike out the enacting clause. This made Morrison furious, and he sought an opportunity to get even with Randall and his "Forty Thieves," as he characterized them. By the aid of Messrs, Hiscock and Reed, Republican members of the Committee on Rules in the Forty-ninth Congress, he was enabled to satisfy himself and "cut Randall's wings," With the support of his two Republican colleagues he reported to the House and secured the passage of a resolution taking from the Committee on Appropriations, of which Randall was chairman, seven of the bills of which it had had jurisdiction, leaving six, And a few had jurisdiction, leaving six. And a few years later the Senate made practically the same distribution. But as the Senate could only amend, not originate, appro-priation bills, it did not make so much dif-ference in the expenditures as the action of he House did.

The argument against dividing responsi bility for the preparation of these bills was that it would "absolutely break down was that it would "absolutely break down all economy and good order and good management of the finances." The question is now being asked: Has the argument been justified by the results? When the Democrats came into control of the House in the Fifty-second Congress Speaker Crisp was understood to be in favor of a restoration of the old policy, and at his request a table was prepared showing the comparative expenditures in the six years preceding the change and those of the six years following. Included in the latter period was Cleveland's first term, and it is an interesting as well as instructive fact that, allowing for the natural increase of expenditure owing to increase of population, the table showed that the new policy of divided responsibility had cost the of divided responsibility had cost the country in the first six years of its opera-tion almost exactly the sum for which bonds were sold, nominally to maintain the gold reserve, but really, as it proved, to meet current expenses—\$262,000,000. In ten years the increase of appropriations exclusive of the pension bills over the previous ten years had grown to more than \$707,000,000.

previous ten years had grown to more than \$707,000,000.

For some reason, however, Mr. Crisp was not able to carry out his desire, and a return to old methods of dealing with appropriations was not made. Mr. Reed was never particularly proud of his part in bringing about the change, and humorously excused himself on the ground that Morrison had sold him a gold brick. He was earnestly desirous of effecting some change in the rulbs that would permit the House to do business, and this he believed he had secured in the morning hour that was provided for in the resolution. But it did not work, and Mr. Reed had to wait for the fruition of his hopes in that regard until he was able to make the rules to suit himself in the Fifty-first Congress.

The One Opportunity of the Year



Great January Sale Wash Waists \$2.00 each

Regular Price \$3.50

Begins Tuesday Morning, Jan. 2d

12,000 Madras Waists - 9,000 all white; 3,000 colored. Made up especially for this sale and fresh from our laundry. Sizes 32 to 44.

John Forsythe THE WAIST HOUSE

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

WE extend most cordial New Year's wishes to the many patrons, whose confidence in us has given us substantial cause to look upon 1905 with satisfaction and pleas-

Subway Station at Our Door. ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

NEW DEPUTY FIRE CHIEFS. Commissioner Haves Promotes Guerin. Martin and Callaban.

Fire Commissioner Haves before leaving Fire Headquarters on Saturday promoted to be deputy chiefs Battalion Chiefs William Guerin, Joseph Martin and Richard

Callahan. Guerin has been acting deputy chief on Staten Island since the uniformed service was introduced there. He gained distinction in the department by his handling of the difficult problem presented by the fire in the Williamsburg Bridge tower, when water was carried to a greater elevation than had ever been obtained in the

history of the service. The three promotions will make eight deputy chiefs now in the Fire Depart-

CONDUCTORS ON RATE MAKING. Practical Railroad Men Cannot See Merit

in President's Proposal CHICAGO, Dec. 31 .- Governmental rate regulation received several thrusts from the speakers at the gathering of the first division of the Order of Railway Conductors to-night for their twenty-ninth annual banquet in the Masonic Temple. Sentiment in opposition to any changes was freely expressed and warmly applauded.

F. A. Delano seemed to meet the approva of the railway men present when he said: "I cannot agree with President Roosevelt in making sudden changes in the interstate commerce law. It took a long time for the country to adjust itself to that law imposed. Tinkering with it is like trying to readjust the tariff; it is likely to create undesirable commercial conditions. Any change should be carefully worked out in

advance. E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor, whom President Roosevelt chose to represent labor in the miners' strike, also voiced the sentiment of Mr. Delano.

W. C. Brown, vice-president of the New York Central Lines, read a paper on "The History of Early Railroading."

Three hundred were present at the banquet, which was served in the afternoon.

THEY ARREST 'EM IN NEWARK.

Blowers of the Madding Horns Rattled Off in Patrol Wagons. New Year demonstrations began in Newark at dark last night, but when the night squad of police went out at 9 o'clo.k they were instructed to stop the noise caused

by blowing horns and springing rattles. The sidewalks in the centre of the city were crowded with men, women, boys and girls blowing horns of all sizes and in all possible keys. The police broke up the noise in spots, but had to arrest nearly fifty boys who persisted in blowing tin horns,

and seventeen of them were locked up over night. Chief Adams issued the order at the request of church people, and the men were instructed that they must prevent horn blowing until midnight. The patrol boxes were in constant use, and the hurry up wagons were ceaselessly moving from points bringing in the boys. No girls were arrested.

FLASHED AROUND THE WORLD. New Year's Greeting Sent From the Naval

Observatory in Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- From the Naval Observatory here at midnight a New Year's greeting was flashed over the telegraph wires, that reached nearly around the

The vehicle used by Uncle Sam in ex

tending his wishes for a happy new year was an electric time signal, which was fiashed from the Observatory to all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Philippines. Contrary to popular opinion the signal did not encircle the globe.

The ceremony to-night was witnessed by a number of scientists and officials of the observatory. a humber of scientists and officials of the observatory. At 11:55 the seconds were ticked off until 11:59:50. Then there was a larse of ten seconds, until the hands of the big observatory clock touched exactly at midnight, when the signal was sent to all points of the Union where telegraph wires reach.

Annual Sale of Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats, Kimonos, Wrappers and Corsets,

Commencing Tuesday, January 2nd.

Night Gowns and Drawers, 50c., 75c., 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45 to \$5.00. Chemises.

75c., 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45, \$2.95. Corset Covers,

35c., 5oc., 75c., 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45. Skirts.

98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45. \$2.95 to \$5.00.

A sample line of

Fine Gowns, Skirts, Chemises and Drawers At Manufacturers' Prices.

> French Hand-made Gowns, Chemises and Drawers, (at greatly reduced prices.)

Trousseaux Sets in a large variety of styles,

\$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.95, \$7.75, \$8.75. \$10.75 to \$16.75, (exceptional values.)

Outing Flannel Skirts, 25 cts.

# Silk Petticoats.

In White, Colored, Black and White Taffeta (best quality); 37, 39, 42 inches long, \$5.00, value \$8.00.

In White, Black and White, and Colored Taffeta (in street and evening shades,) (best quality); also Plaids and Fancy Flowered Silks in a large variety of styles;

37. 39, 42 inches long, \$6.75. \$7.75. \$8.75. \$10.75. value \$10.00 to \$16.75.

# Kimonos and Wrappers.

Long Kimonos. In Fleece-down Flannel, flowered designs, bound with wash ribbon.....\$1.45 In Crépon and Challie ......\$1.65 In Oriental, Persian and Dotted Crépon ..... \$1.85 In Albatross.....\$3.75 In Flowered Silk......\$4.95 Short Kimonos. In Crépon and Fleece-down Flannel......98c In Oriental and Persian Crépon ..... \$1.25

> Fleece-down Wrappers at \$1.95.

Eiderdown Wrappers and Kimonos, \$2.95.

# Corsets.

Straight Front Corsets.

In Fine Batiste or Coutil, attached supporters, at \$1.35, \$1.65, value \$2.50 to \$3.00.

In Brocade Batiste, attached supporters, \$2.75, value \$5.00. In Brocade Batiste, genuine whalebone, attached

\$3.75, value \$10.00.

Lord & Taylor. Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

ALL SOULS 30 YEARS OLD.

supporters,

elebration of the Semi-Centennial

Dr. Slicer's Church. All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, which was organized in 1819, celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of its present church building. At the morning service the pastor, the Rev. Thomas

vicinity brought their greetings and congratulations to All Souls', a number taking part in the service. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah, and the Rev. John P. Forbes of the Fiest Unitaries Church of Brooklyn. the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn.

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